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Experiments on Special Sense Localizations in the Cortex Cerebri of the Monkey. E. A. SCHAEFER. *Brain*, 1888, Jan., p. 362.

The author has continued his experiments which he commenced in company with Horsley. It appears that, contrary to Ferrier's view, the gyrus angularis can be removed without impairing vision. To meet the objection that some of the gray matter was left intact by his method, special care was taken in one case to remove all the gray matter from the sulci. In this animal there appeared at first a hemianopic disturbance, which, however, disappeared in a few days and left vision intact. This hemianopsia Schäfer explains as due to the disturbed circulation in the neighboring lobus occipitalis. On the other hand, Schäfer cannot find the connection between the gyrus angularis and the sensibility and movements of the opposite eye as maintained by Munk.

Further, in opposition to Ferrier, Schäfer was able to obtain movements of the eyes by stimulation of the occipital lobes with weak electric currents. The results of extirpating the occipital lobes on one or both sides accorded with those of Munk. The first produced crossed homonymous hemianopsia, and the second total and persistent blindness without other disturbance. Passing over some points of less general importance, we come to the cases where in six animals a more or less complete extirpation of the gyrus temporalis superior, on both sides, did not cause disturbances of hearing. All six heard well and understood the significance of faint sounds, *e. g.* the footsteps of various people. The removal of both temporal lobes, including the cornu ammonis, and deep lesions in the region of the gyrus temporalis superior, produced at first a condition resembling idiocy, but in both cases it was transient only. One monkey from which a piece 1½ cm. long had been removed from the middle of the gyrus forniciatus, showed at the end of seven months diminished sensibility in the entire opposite half of the body, with exception of the forearm and hand. Previous experiments by Schäfer and Horsley had left it doubtful whether this disturbance was lasting.

Von dem verschiedenen Zustand der Entwicklung der Ganglienzellen bei verschiedenen neugeborenen Thieren. E. BELOW. Two letters addressed by the author to Prof. E. du Bois-Reymond. *Verhandl. d. physiolog. Gesellschaft zu Berlin*, 3 Februar 1888, No. 7.

These communications represent the continuation of some earlier work by Below, the main conclusion of which is, that if the young of mammals are considered as divided into the helpless and the less helpless at the time of birth, then in the case of the former the ganglion cells in the brain are but partially developed, while in the case of the latter it is found that those in all parts of the brain are fully developed. In general, the development of the cells is first in the medulla, then passes to the cerebellum, next to the midbrain, and so to the cortex. A developed ganglion cell is one in which the nucleus, nucleolus, and the prolongations are clearly formed.

Ueber die Striae acusticae des Menschen. Prof. H. VIRCHOW. *Verhandl. d. physiolog. Gesellschaft zu Berlin*, 2 März 1888, Nos. 8 and 9.

At a previous meeting of the Berlin Physiological Society, Baginsky had demonstrated and described certain frontal sections through

the medulla oblongata of the cat, made in the region of the posterior root of the auditory nerve (N. cochleae), and in which, among others, there was a very clearly defined bundle of fibres which, in the neighborhood of the tuberculum acusticum, stood in connection with the N. cochleae, then passed on the dorsal and mesial side of the corpus restiforme, and finally bent downwards to the superior olive of the same side. The course of the lateral portion of this bundle is similar to that of the striae acusticae of man, but in its mesial portion it is quite different. In answer to a question whether he had observed in the cat anything analogous to the bundle found in man, Baginsky replied in the negative. This led Virchow to make a presentation of what was known and inferred regarding this bundle. Reviewing the macroscopic course and relations of the striae acusticae in man as given by Henle and others, Virchow takes occasion to remark the need of a careful microscopic examination in these cases, something which is rarely undertaken.

On a series of sections in his possession, which were not made for this purpose, Virchow finds the striae acusticae passing from the N. acusticus as a plain bundle of fibres toward the middle line, and there turning ventrad in the raphe, in such a manner that the raphe is noticeably dilated by the entrance of the bundle. Further it could not be followed.

The rest of the course to the cortex is probably that described by v. Monakow (see abstract, Am. Jour. of Psychology, Vol. I, p. 330), and by Edinger, who finds in the lower vertebrate forms a bundle of fibres which, starting from the interbrain, run toward the medulla, cross in the middle line as fibrae arcuatae internae, and are distributed to the nuclei of the sensory nerves. This central sensory tract of Edinger is considered by him as homologous with the lemniscus in man. The results of these two investigators are thus seen to be fundamentally in harmony with one another.

Ueber die Bedeutung der Hirnforschung. J. SEITZ. Jahrb. f. Psychiatrie, VII, 3, S. 225.

While the physiological demands made on the basal ganglia are fulfilled by the mere enlargement of the mass, it appears, on the other hand, necessary for the cortex to become folded as we ascend in the animal series. The cause of this is the need for better nutrition, so that the sulci are to be looked upon as nutritive clefts. The position of the sulci is characteristic for each species, and is determined by the blood supply, the general form of the brain, and so indirectly by the form of the skull. In those animals with the largest brains, and in man, the variability and substitution among the secondary sulci is very great, while even where there is the most extensive arrest in the development of the human brain, the human type still remains clearly marked. The brain and skull influence one another to some degree in their growth.

Beitrag zur Morphologie und Morphogenese des Gehirnstammes. G. JELGERSMA. Uebersetzt von Kurella, Centralbl. f. Nervenheilk. X, 18-20, S. 545.

Jelgersma investigated five idiot brains, among which were two that were pathological in one hemisphere only. From this study he concludes that there are three systems of nervous elements in